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# Project: Aqaba-Amman Water Desalination and Conveyance (AAWDC)

## 2025 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

### Chapter 8: Stakeholder Engagement

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## 8 Stakeholder Engagement

### 8.1 Introduction

The primary aim of this section is to provide an overview of the stakeholder engagement undertaken as part of the preparation of the 2025 AAWDC Project ESIA. A high-level overview of the stakeholder engagement processes carried out by Tetra Tech and Engicon as part of the 2022 AAWDC Project ESIA, and by Tetra Tech for the 2025 Renewable Energy Component ESIA is also covered.

The stakeholder engagement for the 2025 AAWDC Project ESIA describes who was engaged, the approach and methods used, and the timing and types of meetings held across the AAWDC Project footprint. It also summarises the key themes and issues raised by stakeholders, how this feedback has informed the ESIA impact assessment and mitigation measures. Given the Lenders' request for particular attention to potential impacts on Bedouin communities—and the fact that the majority of the Project footprint lies within the Central and Southern Badia—early and extensive engagement with Bedouin community stakeholders and representative actors has been central to the ESIA approach. While many of the consultations were undertaken as part of primary baseline data collection, each meeting also constituted a form of early engagement, in which stakeholders expressed concerns, expectations and priorities regarding the Project. This section therefore summarises the stakeholder engagement completed to date, provides an overview of stakeholder engagement feedback, and outlines how stakeholder engagement will continue in subsequent phases, in line with the AAWDC Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

### 8.2 Summary of the 2022 Tetra Tech and Engicon AAWDC Project ESIA Stakeholder Engagement

This section provides a high-level summary of the stakeholder engagement that was carried out by Tetra Tech and Engicon in 2021 as part of the 2022 AAWDC Project ESIA. According to the 2022 AAWDC Project: Executive Summary of the ESIA, on March 1, 2021, the 2022 ESIA Team, in coordination with ASEZA and MWI, held a scoping session at the Hyatt Regency Aqaba Ayla Hotel and online (in hybrid format) to present the results of the scoping phase of the AAWDC project to stakeholders and obtain their feedback. Around 90 agencies and institutions were invited and according to the ESIA Executive Summary, 130 persons attended the session. During the session, the ESIA reports that the project was presented along with associated environmental and social issues and the methodology of the ESIA. The participants were invited to ask questions and voice concerns.

Subsequently, the ESIA reports that 32 meetings with local authorities and communities were conducted during the months of June and July 2021 as part of the stakeholder engagement activities in the field. Finally, two disclosure sessions were organised to present the findings of the 2022 ESIA. The ESIA reports that on February 22, 2022, the ESIA Team, in coordination with ASEZA, MoE and MWI, held a virtual disclosure session to present the results of the AAWDC's ESIA study to stakeholders and obtain their feedback. Over 85 invitations were sent to various ministries, agencies and institutions to attend this session, and in total, 139 persons participated. Then on March 16, 2022, the ESIA Team, in coordination with ASEZA and MWI, held a second disclosure session at the Hyatt Regency Aqaba Ayla Hotel and online (in hybrid format) to present issues related to the Project impact on the marine environment to stakeholders and obtain their feedback. Around 30 agencies and institutions were invited to this session and 44 persons attended.

A description of the feedback from these engagement sessions can be found on pages 311 through to 335 of the 2022 ESIA. According to the Executive Summary of the 2022 ESIA (p.19), the main issues raised by engaged stakeholders were as follows:

- “Consider the impact of brine discharge on marine life and potential to reuse the brine (or dry it) instead of discharging it
- Provide details on energy consumption of the project
- Study the impact on traffic
- Need for an emergency plan for the project especially during spill incidents
- Project should anticipate seismic events and earthquakes
- Ensure consultation with the local community
- Ensure recruitment of local community for jobs during construction and operation
- Information about land acquisition was not presented
- Consider the impact of withdrawing a large amount of water on the bay
- Consider supplying all communities along the pipeline route with desalinated water”

### **8.3 Summary of the Tetra Tech 2025 Renewable Energy Component of the AAWDC Project ESIA Stakeholder Engagement**

This section provides a high-level summary of the stakeholder engagement that was carried out by Tetra Tech in 2023 and early 2024, as part of the 2025 ESIA of the Renewable Energy Component of the AAWDC Project. Detail of this stakeholder engagement can be found on pages 43 to 50 of the Renewable Energy ESIA).

According to the Renewable Energy 2025 ESIA, a public consultation session was held on 20/12/2023. The participants in the session included representatives from ministries, NGOs, and the local community within the project area. The meeting took place at the Movenpick Hotel in Aqaba and was also accessible online via MS Teams. Invitations were extended to approximately 78 agencies and institutions, resulting in the participation of 77 individuals who attended the session in person and 58 participants online. The session allowed for questions and discussions about the Project and ensured that feedback was obtained. Following conclusion of the session, a questionnaire in Arabic and English was distributed both in person and online to the participants. The initial nineteen questions in the questionnaire aimed at gathering feedback regarding the perceived significance of environmental and social impacts during both the construction and operation phases. Additionally, two questions were included to allow participants to express any additional concerns or suggestions they may have. Respondents were also encouraged to share their feedback on the scoping session itself. In total, 37 individuals responded to the questionnaire.

Key issues raised from the questionnaire:

- Limited employment opportunities for the local community
- Deviation from the specified project implementation timeline due to various obstacles
- Restriction of renewable energy lands from being utilised for alternative purposes
- The proposed sites are in close proximity to residential areas, particularly in Qweirah

- Qweirah site is situated within the buffer zone, posing potential impacts on site selection due to land use considerations
- Susceptibility of the transmission line and its facilities to potential attacks
- Concerns regarding the consequences of a significant malfunction on the transmission line (line break), potentially affecting human elements and the surrounding environment
- Environmental impact from the sea intake and discharge station on the marine ecosystem
- The impact on maritime navigation traffic due to the proximity of the station and its lines to the marine piers
- Increased salinity levels in the Gulf of Aqaba/Jordanian side due to prolonged exposure to brine, impacting the marine environment
- Possibility of concentrating salts in specific areas

According to the Renewable Energy 2025 ESIA, a stakeholder disclosure session was held on 12 May 2025 at the Hyatt Regency in Aqaba, and the session was attended by over 42 participants, including representatives from EIB, MWI, ASEZA, RSCN, MPWH and the local community. Key issues raised during the session are summarised as follows:

- ASEZA requested that the Consultant and MWI prepare an impact assessment aligned with the Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context, as the OHTL passes through the buffer zone of the Wadi Rum Protected Area. Conditional approval may be granted upon submission of this assessment
- ASEZA confirmed that no prior screening with UNESCO had been conducted. A coordination meeting between MWI, ASEZA, and the Wadi Rum Project Area was proposed. A focal point for UNESCO coordination was identified
- Discussions were had regarding the possibility of shifting the OHTL route to avoid the buffer zone entirely
- ASEZA raised concerns regarding the proximity of the OHTL alignment to a school. The Consultant confirmed that community and occupational health and safety measures were addressed in the ESMP and that the detailed design of the OHTL and towers will take these issues into consideration
- ASEZA inquired about the status of land acquisition and existing assets along the route. The Consultant and MWI clarified that tower locations are not yet finalized and that NEPCO holds responsibility for land acquisition and compensation
- RSCN asked about potential impacts of the OHTL on bird species and whether underground cabling was considered. The Consultant clarified that an overhead line will be used and that a dedicated survey was conducted for the sooty falcon. Based on field data and literature, the area is not a significant migratory bird corridor

## 8.4 Overview of the Stakeholder Engagement for the 2025 AAWDC Project ESIA - September to October 2025

### 8.4.1 Topic Specific Engagement with Experts and Regulatory Bodies

Stakeholder engagement with experts and regulatory bodies was carried out to inform the following ESIA studies:

- Biodiversity: The ESIA team consultants, Energies Group and ECO-Consult, identified and consulted with a wide range of Jordanian biodiversity and environmental specialists, including academic institutes, NGO, individuals and governmental organisation to provide input, share data and resources, and participate in ongoing consultation throughout the ESIA process. This is particularly important as interpretation of data to support the ESIA process often requires professional expert judgement, data sharing and consultation with species and regional specialists. This is due to a number of factors, including inherent data deficiencies and scales of connectivity as well as challenges with considering thresholds. The engagement and collaboration with Jordanian biodiversity and environmental specialists will continue during the Project construction and operational phase
- Cultural Heritage: The Cultural Heritage consultants engaged with the Department of Antiquities and the ASEZA UNESCO Consultant for Wadi Rum Affairs during the ESIA process. The consultants also provided a list of 5 questions related to intangible cultural heritage to the ESIA social team, to ask community stakeholders during the stakeholder engagement and social baseline data collection in September and October 2025
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF): The RPF consultants engaged with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation during the development of the RPF

### 8.4.2 ESIA Engagement with Local Authorities and Community Stakeholders

As part to the development of the 2025 AAWDC Project ESIA, an early stakeholder engagement programme was implemented throughout September and October 2025. The objective of this early stakeholder engagement was to ensure that:

- Stakeholders are informed about the purpose, nature, and scale of the Project as it currently stands, its status and expected timeline
- Stakeholders are informed about the ESIA, its objectives and what it entails, and the associated timelines
- Stakeholders are informed about a grievance mechanism that provides a transparent and accountable process for raising and responding to stakeholder grievances
- Stakeholders can inform the ESIA team and the wider AAWDC Project team about the Project environmental and social context, including potential sensitivities
- The perceptions, expectations, and concerns of all stakeholders are understood, noted and their feedback is incorporated into the impact assessment analysis, the development of mitigation/management measures, and informs the AAWDC Project design

The stakeholder engagement process was designed to be inclusive, with specific attention to groups who might be considered vulnerable and who may be at risk of being overlooked or disproportionately

affected by the Project, such as women, youth, informal agricultural workers and herders. The engagement covered all five (5) governorates crossed by the Project and involved a range of meetings with official, administrative and community stakeholders as follows:

- Meetings with governorate, district and sub-district officials to introduce the Project, discuss its anticipated impacts, and gather local institutional perspectives
- Consultations with municipal representatives and officials, particularly in the Amman urban area, to introduce the Project, discuss its anticipated impacts, and gather local institutional perspectives and to understand urban interface issues and municipal priorities
- Larger community meetings at the district and sub-district central towns (*Qasabah*) levels, bringing together community representatives from different stakeholder groups alongside local district/sub-district authorities, and municipal representatives
- Focus group discussions with specific stakeholder groups — including community-based organisations (CBOs), women, youth, herders, and marine users in the Aqaba area — to ensure the inclusion of groups who may not have had equal opportunity to express their views in larger public meetings
- Key informant interviews with relevant officials, community leaders, farmers, herders, and business owners to obtain in-depth insights on social, economic, and environmental issues relevant to the Project
- Project information was shared with engaged stakeholders through a Project Leaflet and the ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Plan

It should be noted that the following contextual and participation issues were taken into consideration:

- Women's participation in the large community meetings was limited, so several dedicated women-only focus group discussions were held in the governorates to ensure that their perspectives and priorities were properly captured
- While some youth attended the broader community meetings, their participation was often limited; therefore, youth focus groups were also organised to provide a safe space for young men to share their views, concerns and expectations related to the Project
- While some herders were present in the youth focus groups and larger community meetings, their participation was limited, so efforts were made to seek out herders directly in locations where they were residing
- In Amman urban areas, engagement was primarily carried out through the municipal authorities given the high population density and the administrative role municipalities play in community representation and service delivery. This approach was further reinforced through engagement with local community-based organisations representing a range of different stakeholder groups, as well as a high number of key informant interviews with relevant officials, community leaders, farmers, and herders
- Municipal elected councils were dissolved earlier this year, in preparation for upcoming elections in 2026. As a result, it was not possible to engage formally with these councils during the early engagement in September and October; however, formerly elected municipal representatives were present in the district/sub-district community meetings, as well as in youth focus groups and key informant interviews

Overall, 37 meetings, 35 focus groups and 95 interviews were carried out between September and October 2025, across the governorates, districts, sub-districts and municipalities that are likely to be affected by the AAWDC Project, targeting and estimated 677 individual stakeholders, including 186 women. These are summarised in the table below.

**Table 8-1: Stakeholder Engagement Summary**

Governorate/District	Governorate/ District/ Municipalities Officials Meetings	Community District Meetings	Community Focus Groups	Key informant Interviews	Total
<b>Amman Governorate</b> <b>Na'oor District</b> <b>Al-Qweismeh District</b> <b>Sahab District</b> <b>Mowaqqar District</b> <b>Jizah District</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 district/sub-district meetings</li> <li>16 municipality meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>61 participants</li> <li>12 women</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Sub-District community meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 participants</li> <li>no women</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11 CBO focus groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>58 participants</li> <li>38 women</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>48 interviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 women</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	36 meetings
					48 interviews
					177 participants
					57 women participants
<b>Karak Governorate</b> <b>Mazar Janoobee District</b> <b>Qatraneh District</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 governorate meeting</li> <li>1 district meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 participants</li> <li>no women</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 district community meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>55 participants</li> <li>2 women</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 focus groups (1 male youths, 1 women, 2 general community) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>64 participants</li> <li>15 women</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 interviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no women</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	7 meetings
					10 interviews
					136 participants
					17 women participants
<b>Tafila Governorate</b> <b>Hasa District</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 governorate/ district meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 participants</li> <li>no women</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 district community meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 participants</li> <li>3 women</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 focus groups (1 male youths, 1 women, 2 general community, 2 herders, 1 women herders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>77 participants</li> <li>23 women</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 interviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 women</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	9 meetings
					15 interviews
					127 participants
					33 women participants
<b>Ma'an Governorate</b> <b>Jafr Sub-District</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 governorate meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 sub-district community meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 focus groups (1 male youth, 1 women)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 interviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no women</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	4 meetings
					6 interviews

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Governorate/District	Governorate/ District/ Municipalities Officials Meetings	Community District Meetings	Community Focus Groups	Key informant Interviews	Total
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2 participants</li> <li>○ No women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 16 participants</li> <li>○ 3 women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 20 participants</li> <li>○ 12 women</li> </ul>		44 participants
					15 women participants
<b>Aqaba Governorate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1 governorate meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 3 district/sub-district community meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 11 focus groups (5 male youth, 5 women, 1 marine users)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 16 interviews</li> </ul>	16 meetings
<b>Aqaba District</b>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ no women</li> </ul>	16 interviews
<b>Qweirah District</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1 district meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 58 participants</li> <li>○ 7 women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 115 participants</li> <li>○ 57 women</li> </ul>		193 participants
<b>Diesah Sub-District</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 4 participants</li> <li>○ no women</li> </ul>				64 women participants

## 8.5 Summary of the 2025 AAWDC Project ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Feedback

This section provides a high-level summary of the ESIA teams' understanding of the stakeholder engagement feedback received from the 38 meetings, 35 focus groups and 95 interviews carried out between September and October 2025.

It should be noted that due to the high national prominence of the AAWDC Project, and its discussion in the national media, most Project stakeholders were already aware of the Project before the 2025 ESIA stakeholder engagement took place. Furthermore, due to the past experience around the Diesah Pipeline Project, most engaged stakeholders were already knowledgeable about the types of impacts a project of this nature can bring.

Stakeholder engagement carried out across all five (5) governorates along the Project corridor revealed a high level of awareness, interest, and expectation from local stakeholders. Discussions reflected both the opportunities that the Project could bring and concerns about its potential impacts during construction and operation. Overall, the main themes emerging from the consultations are summarised below.

- **Transparency and fairness in benefits allocation and engagement:** A consistent view was expressed by all stakeholders that the Project should ensure it engages with community Project stakeholders, and allocates local employment and local contracts and other benefits, in a transparent, fair and inclusive way. Engaged women and youth stakeholders stressed the importance of making sure they are not sidelined in any AAWDC Project engagement or benefit allocation
- **Addressing local water issues:** While designed to supply water to Amman and Aqaba, stakeholders across the pipeline route believe the Project should also contribute to addressing water shortages faced by communities, herders and farmers along the pipeline route
- **Employment and local contracts:** Strong expectations that local stakeholders should be prioritised for job opportunities and local contracts, through transparent and fair processes, and that youth and women should not be sidelined from opportunities. Requests for investment in vocational training to prepare youth and women for employment and other contracting opportunities
- **Public health, safety and traffic management during construction:** Based on their previous experiences around the Diesah Pipeline Project, stakeholders across the entire AAWDC Project area expressed concerns about open trenches, children and livestock falling into excavations, traffic congestion and accidents, and the need for clear signage, safe crossings, and close and ongoing coordination with municipalities during construction. Widespread concern about dust generation and respiratory problems, especially in residential areas; calls for active dust-suppression measures during construction
- **Impacts on land, houses, farms, and businesses:** Business and agricultural stakeholders, as well as local residents stressed the importance of the Project providing fair, transparent, and timely compensation for all affected assets, including residential houses, businesses, farms, crops and irrigation systems. Stakeholders stressed that compensation should reflect market value, not lower administrative rates, and that eligibility should not depend solely on formal ownership or licence documentation, and should also respect tribal rights in relevant areas

- **Herders:** Engaged herders requested safe animal crossings, clear safety signs around trenches, and that the Project ensure access to grazing areas and water points; many suggested that the AAWDC Project could install additional watering points for livestock along the route
- **Social investment and community support:** Community stakeholders, including women and youth, expressed the expectation that the Project demonstrate tangible social responsibility by supporting sustainable, locally led projects—implemented through community-based organisations and aimed at improving livelihoods in a fair, transparent, and sustainable way
- **Coordination with municipalities and Districts:** All stakeholders across the AAWDC Project areas stressed the importance of the AAWDC Project coordinating closely with municipalities and district/sub-district governors in both managing construction related impacts, as well as in community engagement and the allocation of local benefits, such as local employment and local contracts
- **Respect for tribal customary rights:** Many Bedouin stakeholders highlighted the importance of ensuring that the transparent allocation of Project-related benefits—such as local employment and procurement opportunities—respect local tribal affiliations and customary understandings of tribal lands, to avoid inadvertently creating tensions between different tribal groups. It was also stressed that respecting tribal interfaces and their central role in Bedouin communities is essential, as they hold significant social value

The following Table 8-2 provides a more detailed summary of stakeholder engagement feedback, ordered according to whether the concern or request raised, relates to the AAWDC Project design, construction, operation, how it should engage with stakeholders or how it should address local benefits. It should be noted that all stakeholders referred to the AAWDC Project as “the National Conveyance Project” and this wording has been kept in this table to reflect stakeholder feedback more closely.

**Table 8-2: Summary of Stakeholder Feedback**

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	DETAIL
<b>RELATED TO THE PROJECT ENGAGEMENT</b>	
<b>Lack of trust and learning from past projects</b>	<p>Overall, while most stakeholders demonstrated appreciation and respect for the National Conveyance Project as an important national initiative, throughout all stakeholder meetings, participants also repeatedly referred to negative experiences from previous infrastructure projects, particularly the Diesah Pipeline project. Across all stakeholder engagement meetings, stakeholders consistently and strongly emphasised the importance of not repeating the mistakes or practices associated with those earlier projects.</p> <p>In several meetings—especially in Ma'an and the Wadi Rum area—participants expressed deep frustration and disappointment over what they described as unfulfilled promises and poor practices linked to the Diesah Pipeline project. These experiences have left a legacy of mistrust that stakeholders urged the National Conveyance Project to address proactively, through transparent engagement, equitable benefit-sharing, and the fulfilment of commitments.</p> <p>On the other hand, some stakeholders mentioned some positive experiences from past projects, such as the Arkas Project, where project opportunities were distributed equitably through tribal representatives and no objections arose. These stakeholders urged the National Conveyance Project to also learn from these positive examples.</p>
<b>Demand for transparent and fair engagement, coordinated through community committees, Districts and Municipalities</b>	<p>Across all stakeholder groups and locations along the Project area, participants repeatedly emphasised the need for the National Conveyance Project to operate with transparency (الشفافية) and fairness (العدالة) in all aspects of its engagement with local communities. This includes local employment, local procurement, the allocation of community benefits or CSR-type initiatives, and grievance management.</p> <p>Stakeholders expressed strong concern that, in previous projects, such opportunities were often captured by a small number of well-connected individuals, citing wasata (nepotism/favouritism) as a persistent problem that undermines trust and social cohesion. They stressed that the National Conveyance Project must adopt clear, transparent, and equitable processes to prevent such practices from recurring.</p> <p>Outside of Amman Governorate, stakeholders from across the districts proposed the formation of local community committees to support fair implementation and continuous dialogue between the Project and communities. They recommended that these committees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be formally recognised and supervised by district or sub-district authorities, with representation from local councils, community leaders, youth, and women</li> <li>• Include trusted and well-known community representatives to strengthen credibility, coordination, and trust</li> </ul>

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	DETAIL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversee local employment, procurement, and grievance processes, ensuring that opportunities are announced publicly and accessible to all, with particular attention to unemployed and vulnerable groups</li> <li>Monitor environmental and social commitments, particularly during construction, through local participation and collaboration with community-based organisations</li> </ul> <p>Stakeholders also recommended that the grievance mechanism be locally rooted, managed through these District/Sub-District local committees rather than solely by the Project or its Community Liaison Officers. They emphasised that grievances must be handled transparently, with proper follow-up, accountability, and representation of all community segments.</p> <p>Within the Amman urban areas, stakeholders highlighted the key coordination role of municipalities and local governors, asking that the Project engage closely with them on both benefit allocation and construction-related coordination, ensuring regular updates and collaboration. Municipal representatives in urban areas similarly called for open and public communication with residents before any construction works begin, to explain the nature and timing of activities, reassure communities about safety and environmental protection, and ensure that high international standards are maintained at every stage, as well as coordination with local community committees.</p> <p>Overall, the feedback stakeholders provided reflects a clear expectation that the Project's engagement approach must go beyond consultation to establish shared mechanisms for oversight, communication, and grievance redress, thereby embedding fairness, transparency, and trust throughout implementation.</p>
<b>Municipal coordination, oversight, and contractor accountability</b>	<p>Municipalities within the Amman area expressed strong support for the Project but emphasised the need for continuous coordination and clear oversight of all works carried out within their jurisdictions. Officials underlined the importance of advance notification before any construction begins to allow proper planning, permitting, and logistical coordination.</p> <p>They requested that contractors be held accountable for the quality, safety, and environmental compliance of their works, including the requirement to provide work completion guarantees, documented proof of waste disposal and material movements, and adherence to municipal standards.</p> <p>Municipalities also proposed the establishment of formal monitoring and documentation procedures for contractors, including regular reporting and verification of compliance with local regulations.</p> <p>Several municipalities recommended developing a local employment plan in cooperation with municipal authorities and community representatives, noting that municipalities can support the Project by providing lists of unemployed individuals and qualified local workers, as well as registries of locally owned machinery and equipment that could be mobilised for the works.</p> <p>One municipality described an existing district-level community committee that brings together representatives from key sectors—such as public health, public works, social development, and education—and highlighted its potential role as a valuable platform for coordination, information sharing, and problem-solving throughout Project implementation.</p>

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	DETAIL
<b>Inclusion of women in Project engagement and benefits</b>	<p>Across all stakeholder engagements, women expressed a clear expectation that they should benefit from the Project and not be excluded or marginalised from opportunities related to local employment, local contracts, or community benefit initiatives.</p> <p>Participants highlighted that women's associations and enterprises—including productive kitchens and local cooperatives—could contribute directly to the Project by providing catering and other support services to construction activities. Some associations were described as having trained members and equipped facilities capable of delivering such services efficiently, representing a practical means for inclusive local participation.</p> <p>In some areas, women also noted that communication barriers can limit their participation in engagement activities, as many find it difficult to attend meetings at municipal offices or public venues. They therefore requested that the Project ensure accessible and flexible communication channels, including through women's associations, local networks, and digital tools such as WhatsApp, to enable their involvement in consultations, feedback, and information sharing.</p>
<b>Inclusion of youth in Project engagement and benefits</b>	<p>Across the Project footprint, male youth stakeholders expressed strong frustration over their perceived exclusion from decision-making and local development processes. Many described a long-standing pattern in which their opinions and initiatives are not translated into action—"our voices never reach the door"—leaving them feeling overlooked, marginalised, and distrustful of institutions.</p> <p>Several participants referred to past experiences where official visits and project activities occurred without engaging local youth groups, reinforcing the perception that young people are rarely consulted or represented in meaningful ways. These experiences have contributed to a broader sense of alienation and mistrust, particularly toward government entities and large development or industrial projects.</p> <p>Youth stakeholders strongly urged the National Conveyance Project to adopt mechanisms that ensure genuine youth participation and transparency in all community-related processes. They proposed that coordination of employment and local engagement could be channelled through legitimate local bodies such as municipalities, district offices, or youth clubs, rather than through informal power brokers or individual influence.</p>
<b>Respecting tribal affiliations and customary land relations in benefit allocation</b>	<p>Various stakeholders highlighted the importance of ensuring that the transparent allocation of Project-related benefits—such as local employment and procurement opportunities—respect local tribal affiliations and customary understandings of tribal lands, to avoid inadvertently creating tensions between different tribal groups. It was also stressed that respecting tribal interfaces and their central role in Bedouin communities is essential, as they hold significant social value. It was also noted that some previous projects had experienced serious incidents of violence due to the lack of clear operational mechanisms and the absence of fair criteria for distributing benefits in a way that serves the interests of the local community. Stakeholders recommended that such matters be handled with care and fairness, in close coordination with the district/sub-district local governor and recognised and respected local tribal leaders.</p>

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	DETAIL
<b>Effective communication and locally accessible information channels</b>	Many stakeholders emphasised the importance of establishing clear, two-way communication channels between the Project and local communities. They recommended engaging trusted local figures, associations, district/sub-district and municipal authorities to facilitate smooth coordination and ensure that information reaches residents effectively. Some stakeholders highlighted that social media platforms (such as Facebook) are widely used and can serve as practical tools for sharing updates, announcing opportunities, and addressing community concerns quickly and transparently. Others suggested maintaining direct contact through phone calls or local associations to improve accessibility.
<b>OVERALL PROJECT DESIGN &amp; CONCEPT</b>	
<b>Pipeline re-routing In Diesah, Hasa and Qatraneh</b>	Engaged stakeholders in the towns of Diesah (Aqaba Governorate), Hasa (Tafila Governorate) and Qatraneh (Karak Governorate) all expressed the demand that the pipeline be rerouted from its current planned trajectory along the main road and through the centre of these towns. In Diesah, stakeholders were concerned that the current proposed pipeline route would disrupt local businesses, tourism, daily life, and the local marketplace, and impede access for surrounding communities. They recommended that the pipeline pass north of the town. In Hasa and Qatraneh, stakeholders were concerned that the current proposed pipeline route would negatively impact all the businesses and shops along the road as well as disrupt the Desert Highway, which is the main transport artery in the region, and they asked that the pipeline bypass these towns to the east.
<b>Addressing the water problems experienced by local communities, herders and farmers along the pipeline route</b>	All stakeholders along the pipeline route reported experiencing chronic water shortages and asked for the Project to also provide water to their areas. Some stakeholders noted that this Project is described in media sources as a National Project, however they wanted to understand how it will help them with their water shortages. Stakeholders emphasised that, from the perspective of fairness and equity, the National Conveyance should also contribute to improving water access for communities, herders and farmers living along the pipeline corridor, and not just focus solely on Amman's or Aqaba's needs.
<b>RELATING TO PROJECT CONSTRUCTION</b>	
<b>Concerns around construction related impacts on businesses along the pipeline route</b>	Business owners, and District and Municipal representatives expressed concern that the pipeline construction could severely disrupt local businesses, through road closures, blocked access, heavy dust, and the movement of large machinery, which would force many shops and businesses to close temporarily. This could lead to additional expenses, debts, and financial pressure on local business owners, and even in some cases to the permanent closure of these businesses, if they are unable to recover. Stakeholders insisted that fair and timely compensation for these disturbances should be applied by the Project.

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	DETAIL
<b>Concerns that construction will disrupt tourism in Wadi Rum</b>	Concerns were raised by local residents and tourism operators in the Wadi Rum Protected Area that pipeline construction could significantly affect tourism activities and related livelihoods. Tourism is a key source of income for local communities in the region, and the tourism sector is only just beginning to recover from the impacts of COVID and recent regional conflicts. Stakeholders requested that construction works be scheduled to avoid the peak tourism seasons (April to June, September to November).
<b>Concerns that construction could exacerbate desert sand encroachment in the Wadi Rum area.</b>	In Diesah, residents described serious problems caused by sand encroachment, which affects homes, roads, and agricultural lands and has led to wall collapses and safety risks for children. They noted the absence of effective mitigation measures and requested renewed attention to local initiatives aimed at stabilising sand dunes and creating windbreaks. They expressed concern that the pipeline construction could make this problem worse.
<b>Concerns around dust during construction</b>	Stakeholders across several locations along the pipeline route emphasised the importance of controlling dust during construction. Stakeholders—particularly women—expressed concern that dust from construction could worsen respiratory and allergy conditions, especially among children. They recommended rapid implementation of dust-suppression measures, such as regular water spraying near residential areas, to minimise health impacts.
<b>Concerns around public safety and security risks from stored pipeline sections</b>	Stakeholders raised concerns that large pipeline sections left on the ground for long periods, especially near residential areas, could attract stray dogs or become gathering places for anti-social or illegal activities. Several participants noted that they experienced these problems in their towns during the construction of the Diesah Pipeline Project and urged that materials be stored and managed in a way that avoids such risks.
<b>Public safety risks during construction (children, livestock, and road users)</b>	Stakeholders across multiple locations emphasised the importance of ensuring public safety during construction, particularly in residential areas, near schools, and in places used by herders. Concerns were raised about the risk of children or livestock falling into open trenches and about general safety hazards in towns and villages along the pipeline route. Meeting participants — especially women — requested visible warning signs, safe and designated crossing points for children going to school or local markets, and adequate street lighting to reduce night-time risks. Municipal representatives highlighted the need for strict compliance with international safety regulations and for contractors to apply preventive measures such as clear signage and speed control in populated areas.
<b>Pressure on local health services from construction workforce</b>	Some stakeholders expressed concern that the presence of project workers could place additional pressure on local health services, which are already constrained by limited staff, facilities, and medical supplies.
<b>Traffic safety, disruption, road damage, and access</b>	Many stakeholders raised concerns that construction activities could restrict or block local access, increase traffic congestion, and damage roads not designed for heavy vehicles. Various municipal representatives stressed the need for traffic management measures, alternative

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	DETAIL
<b>constraints during construction</b>	access routes, consideration of the carrying capacity of existing road infrastructure, clear road safety controls during construction works, and that all roads should be restored to their original condition following excavation and backfilling works.
<b>Potential damage to houses and safety risks in residential areas</b>	Many stakeholders expressed concern about possible impacts on homes located close to the construction areas. They were worried that the movement of heavy machinery, excavation works, dust, and ground vibrations could cause structural damage to houses or pose safety risks to residents. One municipality stressed the importance of carrying out an assessment of vibration impacts from excavation and machinery on nearby residential structures during construction.
<b>Impacts on settled Bedouin tent communities (herders)</b>	Stakeholders living in informal or tented settlements expressed concern that if the pipeline route passed close to their area, it could restrict access to their tents, grazing areas, or daily movement routes. They asked that construction activities should not isolate or obstruct the community's daily life and that the needs of households and their livestock should be carefully considered during construction.
<b>Respect for Tribal rights</b>	Bedouin stakeholders across the southern and central Badia emphasised the importance of the Project respecting their tribal customary usage land rights, even on unregistered lands, and to taking this into consideration in relation to any potential impacts on these lands or land uses.
<b>General concerns around compensation for affected land and properties</b>	Many stakeholders emphasised that if any damage to land, homes, businesses, crops, and other affected properties occurs in areas affected by the Project, there should be a clear, fair, and timely process for compensating affected people. They stressed that compensation procedures should be simple, transparent, and completed within a reasonable timeframe to avoid the long delays experienced in past projects, such as the Diesah Pipeline Project. Concerns were also raised about ensuring fair valuation of land and all properties, with compensation calculated at market value rather than using lower administrative official rates. Some participants additionally highlighted that eligibility for compensation should not depend solely on the possession or renewal of formal licences or official documents, so that all legitimately affected households and businesses are treated fairly.
<b>Concerns around shallow groundwater in Qatraneh and Hasa Districts</b>	Engaged stakeholders in Qatraneh (Karak Governorate) and Hasa (Tafila Governorate) noted that when digging in these areas to a depth of more than two or three meters, ground water often appears. They asked how the Project will address this issue. They referenced similar experiences during the Diesah Pipeline Project and during digging for agricultural purposes, where ground water impacted the excavations. Concern was expressed that this issue could slow down the construction in these areas.

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	DETAIL
<b>Impacts on natural vegetation, medicinal and grazing resources</b>	Some stakeholders, particularly from different women's groups, expressed concern about the Project's potential impacts on natural trees and vegetation, including ghada (الغضاد), ritem (الرتم), and talh (الطلح), as well as aromatic and medicinal plants such as shih (الشيح), qaysoum (القيصوم), and baithran (البيثران). They emphasised that some of these species are also essential for grazing, especially for camels that depend on ritem and talh as a source of fodder. Stakeholders requested that measures be taken to avoid unnecessary clearance of natural vegetation and to protect grazing areas important for local livelihoods.
<b>Concerns around impacts on farms and agricultural activities</b>	Many stakeholders raised concerns that construction activities could restrict access to farms, markets, and transport routes, and potentially affect irrigation networks — including above-ground water pipes connected to artesian wells that supply many farms. They emphasised that any interruption of water supply or access could disrupt agricultural production and livelihoods, particularly in areas that depend heavily on farming and seasonal labour.  Participants emphasised that the Project should ensure that fair and timely mitigation measures are in place if access or irrigation systems are temporarily disrupted, or if farming crops and lands are affected in any other way.
<b>Impacts on households' livestock in residential areas</b>	Stakeholders expressed concern that construction activities could disturb animals grazing nearby, disrupt the movement of livestock to grazing areas and water points and pose safety risks to animals near excavation sites. Participants from the Wadi Rum Basin area, recalled that during the Diesah Project some camels and other livestock were injured or killed after falling into unprotected pits. They were concerned that livestock losses might not be compensated and requested that the Project install fences or other protective barriers around open excavations and ensure safe passage routes for animals.
<b>Impacts on semi-nomadic and nomadic Bedouin herders</b>	Bedouin herders generally did not express major concerns about the Project, noting that their mobility allows them to avoid active construction areas. However, they emphasised the importance of ensuring proper safety measures — including clear signage and fencing — to prevent accidents such as livestock falling into trenches or being struck by construction vehicles. They also requested that access to grazing areas, water points, and livestock feed centres not be blocked during works. Many herders suggested that the Project consider installing water points along the pipeline route to support both herders and their animals.
<b>RELATING TO PROJECT OPERATION</b>	
<b>Potential impacts of brine discharge on marine environment and coral reefs</b>	Concerns expressed from fisher stakeholders in Aqaba regarding the potential impact of discharging saline water produced by the desalination process back into the sea, emphasising the need to study its possible effects on the rare coral reefs.

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	DETAIL
<b>Visual impact of power lines in Wadi Rum Protected area</b>	Stakeholders in the Wadi Rum area expressed concern that the installation of high-voltage power lines in the Wadi Rum area could disrupt the visual landscape, particularly in areas of high natural and touristic value. They emphasised that visitors are drawn to the region's undisturbed desert scenery and that visible infrastructure, such as power lines, could diminish the area's aesthetic appeal and negatively affect tourism.
<b>RELATING TO PROJECT BENEFITS</b>	
<b>Local employment, fairness, and transparency in recruitment</b>	<p>Stakeholders across all the Project area governorates and districts/sub-districts strongly emphasised the importance of the Project providing employment opportunities for local people, in a fair and transparent way. This was one of the most frequently raised issues by all stakeholder groups — particularly women and youth — who highlighted high levels of local unemployment and the need for fair access to project-related jobs. Some stakeholders also requested ensuring the provision of employment opportunities for persons with disabilities. Participants called for a clear and transparent local employment plan to be developed in cooperation with municipalities and community representatives, including early announcements of available positions. They also requested that sub-contractors apply transparent and equitable recruitment processes, and that priority be given to hiring qualified local workers and using local equipment and expertise before sourcing externally.</p> <p>Many stakeholders further stressed the importance of vocational training programmes to help prepare young people, women, and disabled people for potential employment opportunities during Project construction and operation.</p>
<b>Local procurement, fairness and transparency in the allocation of local contracts</b>	<p>Like local employment, stakeholders throughout the Project area strongly emphasised the importance of the Project prioritising local procurement and the use of locally owned machinery, equipment, and services, and to allocate these contracts in a fair and transparent manner. Participants explained that in many communities, individuals and youth invest in heavy machinery or trucks with the expectation that major projects in their areas will hire their equipment. They requested that the Project conduct an inventory of available local machinery and contractors and establish transparent mechanisms to coordinate and allocate work fairly among local operators.</p> <p>Municipal representatives also encouraged collaboration with existing local contractor committees or associations that can help regulate participation and prevent conflict. Women stakeholders requested that the Project engage with local women's associations to provide services such as catering, cleaning, or uniform production, ensuring that women also benefit from project-related opportunities.</p> <p>Overall, stakeholders asked that the Project clearly communicate its procurement needs early on and commit to a fair, transparent, and inclusive process that maximises local economic benefits.</p>

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	DETAIL
<b>Social investment and support for local community projects)</b>	<p>Across all engagement meetings, stakeholders — particularly community representatives — expressed strong expectations that the Project should demonstrate tangible and sustainable social responsibility by directly supporting local communities and vulnerable groups along the pipeline route. While municipal and district/sub-district officials recommended that the Project cooperate with local CBOs and charities, community participants expected the Project to actively contribute to improving living conditions and livelihoods in an equitable and transparent manner.</p> <p>Stakeholders emphasised that such initiatives should focus on sustainable community projects — not one-off charitable donations — and be implemented through trusted local community organisations and associations to ensure that benefits reach those most in need. Many participants reiterated that, since the Project will primarily deliver water to Amman, it must also provide visible and lasting benefits to the communities and governorates through which it passes, in a way that builds trust and shared value.</p>

## 8.6 Enhanced Disclosure of the 2025 ESIA Package

The disclosure of the 2025 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Package will be undertaken once the 2025 AAWDC Project ESIA report is finalised and approved for public release from the 19th December 2025. The Disclosure process will run from the 19th December 2025 for 60 days.

Disclosure will involve the following steps:

1. Announcement of disclosure and public access to the 2025 ESIA package:

Disclosure, including how long it will run for, where the 2025 ESIA package documents can be accessed, and the public meetings that will be taking place will be communicated to the Project area Governorate, District and Sub-District offices, as well as Municipal offices by the ESIA team, as well as in national and regional newspapers, and on Municipal social media pages.

The ESIA consultant team will reach out to all stakeholders that were engaged in the ESIA stakeholder engagement process to inform them of where they can access the updated ESIA package documents. This will include community-based organisations (CBOs) in the Project areas, including women associations and youth associations. The QR code to access the ESIA package documents will also be shared with these CBOs.

The Updated ESIA package comprising the ESIA, the ESMMP, the NTS, the RPF and SEP will be made available to the public, in Arabic and English, from the 19th December 2025, through the following means:

- Published on the NCPC website
- Published on the Lenders websites
- Published on the Ministry of Environment's and Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) websites
- Printed copies sent to each of the 5 Governorate offices (Aqaba, Ma'an, Tafila, Karak, Amman). These copies will be made available for walk-in review to any member of the public
- A QR code to access the online version of the ESIA package documents will also be made available to the public by being posted on Municipality notice boards and social media pages, in the following municipalities: Aqaba, Qweirah, Diesah, Jafr, Hasa, Qatraneh, Al-Sultani, Um Rasas, Al-Amriyah, Jizah, Mowaqqar, Rujm Al-Shami, Sahab, Um El-Basatien and Greater Amman
- A one-page announcement (circular) with the QR code, details on how to provide feedback and details of the planned public meetings will be posted on doors and noticeboards of mosques and the main supermarkets in each of main towns of the municipalities listed above
- The ESIA consultant team will reach out to all stakeholders that were engaged in the ESIA stakeholder engagement process to inform them of where they can access the updated ESIA package documents. This will include community-based organisations (CBOs) in the Project areas, including women associations and youth associations. The QR code to access the ESIA package documents will also be shared with these CBOs. These CBOs will be able to disseminate the QR code to their networks amongst the communities in the Project areas
- The QR code to access the online version of the ESIA package will also be made available to all those attending the planned public meetings

2. Public and stakeholder meetings in all 5 Governorates:

The disclosure process will include a series of public meetings and smaller focused stakeholder meetings, from mid-December and throughout January 2026, convened at both the Governorate and District and

Sub-District levels across the AAWDC Project area, ensuring that all key stakeholder groups—governorate, district and sub-district authorities, municipal representatives, community members and other members of the public, tribal representatives, community-based organisations and associations, and other interested parties—have the opportunity to participate.

A series of pre-disclosure smaller community stakeholder meetings will be held from the 14th to the 19th December, including meetings with herders, community residents, businesses, farmers, fishers and marine users, women and youth, in all five Governorates in the Project areas. These meetings have the objective to provide information to the public about when disclosure will happen, as well as to discuss the proposed Project mitigation measures. These meetings are detailed in Table 8-3 below.

**Table 8-3: Pre-Disclosure Small Stakeholder Meetings – December 2025**

Date	Description	Location	Key Stakeholder
<b>14 Dec 25</b>	Meetings in Amman	Rujm Al-Shami / Dhaibeh Al-Gharbiyah Associations	Local farmers, Commercials, and landowners Women Groups
		Qweismeh, Al Jwaideh, Abu 'Alanda, & Al Rageem (GAM)	Governmental and Community Groups and Representatives
		Al Ameria	Al-Thurra Charitable Association Wadi Al-Thurra Agricultural Association
		Dabaa	Small Business Owners / Kiosks
		Jordan Investors Association	Industrial/Commercial Groups
<b>15 Dec 25</b>	Meeting in Qatraneh	Qatraneh	Youth Group
	Meeting in Hasa		Community stakeholders
	Meeting in Hasa	Hasa	Phosphate industrial facilities in Hasa / Hasa Branch Manager
<b>16 Dec 25</b>	Meetings in Aqaba	Princess Basma Centre	Women Group
			Youth Group
		Princess Basma Centre	Fishermen community and Diving Centres
	Meeting in Wadi Rum	Wadi Rum and Dieseh	Tourism Sector
			Agriculture Sector
<b>17 Dec 25</b>	Meeting in Diesah	Diesah Municipality	Community Stakeholders
			Youth Group
			Women Group
	Meeting in Jafr	Jafr	Community and Agriculture Groups
<b>18 Dec 25</b>	Meeting in Husseiniya	Husseiniya	Nomadic (pastoral Bedouin) Group

In January, eight (8) larger public meeting will be held, 2 in Amman Governorate, 1 in Qatraneh District (Karak Governorate), 1 in Hasa District (Tafila Governorate), 1 in Ma'an Governorate (including Jafr Sub-

District), and 3 in Aqaba Governorate (Aqaba city, Qweirah District, Diesah Sub-District). See Table 8-4 below.

The ESIA Team will coordinate with the MoEnv and ASEZA to issue invitations for these sessions, each within their jurisdictions, and will ensure that a broad representation of local community members are invited and able to join these meetings.

Transportation assistance will be provided for remote communities, or those community members who would otherwise struggle to attend due to lack of suitable transport.

- During these public meetings, the NCPC ESG Team and the ESIA consultants (ECO Consult) will present the following information:
- The main findings and mitigation measures of the ESIA, using a “What We Heard” feedback table to summarise the key issues raised during previous consultations with stakeholders and to explain how these have been addressed through Project design and management measures
- Information about how to access the updated 2025 ESIA package documents, and how to provide feedback outside of the meetings
- The Project GRM: how to access it and how it works
- Next steps going forward, including how feedback from Disclosure will be managed and addressed by the ESIA consultants, and NCPC plans for further consultation and engagement with Project stakeholders

The table below outlines the 2025 ESIA Disclosure public meetings that will take place in January 2026.

**Table 8-4: Disclosure Public Meetings – January 2026**

Governorate	Nb. of Meetings	Meeting Location & Districts	Invited Participants
<b>Amman Governorate</b>	2	1 meeting at the Amman Governorate Office 1 meeting for Jizah District & Mowaqqar District	Governorate, District & Sub-District officials (Na'oor, Al-Qweismeh, Sahab, Jizah and Mowaqqar). Project relevant Municipality officials (Greater Amman Municipality (GAM), Al-Amiriyah, Um Rasas, Jizah, Mowaqqar, Rujm Al-Shami, Sahab, Um El-Basatien Municipalities) CBOs representing a broad group of stakeholders (women, youth, farmers, herders). Tribal and clan representatives Members of the public
<b>Karak Governorate</b>	1	Qatraneh District, Qatraneh Town	Governorate, Qatraneh District officials Al-Sultani and Qatraneh Municipality officials CBOs representing a broad group of stakeholders (women, youth, farmers, herders). Tribal and clan representatives Members of the public
<b>Tafila Governorate</b>	1	Hasa District, Hasa Town	Governorate and Hasa District officials Hasa Municipality officials

Governorate	Nb. of Meetings	Meeting Location & Districts	Invited Participants
			CBOs representing a broad group of stakeholders (women, youth, farmers, herders). Tribal and clan representatives Members of the public
<b>Ma'an Governorate</b>	1	Ma'an Governorate office	Governorate and Jafr Sub-District officials Jafr Municipality officials CBOs representing a broad group of stakeholders (women, youth, farmers, herders). Tribal and clan representatives Members of the public
<b>Aqaba Governorate</b>	3	1 meeting Aqaba District, Aqaba Town 1 meeting Qweirah District, Qweirah Town 1 meeting Diesah Sub-District, Diesah Town	Governorate, District & Sub-District officials ASEZA officials Aqaba, Qweirah & Diesah Municipalities officials CBOs representing a broad group of stakeholders (women, youth, farmers, herders). Tribal and clan representatives Members of the public

**3. Follow up with vulnerable groups and other community stakeholders:**

The ESIA consultants will follow up by phone, WhatsApp and a select number of meetings with each of the women's associations, youth associations, CBOs, and farmer and herder stakeholders, who were engaged during the ESIA stakeholder consultation in September and October 2025, to ensure they are aware of where they can access the 2025 ESIA and supporting documents, and how they can provide feedback. This follow up will include stakeholder groups in the Project area who may experience specific vulnerabilities in relation to potential Project impacts (e.g. women, youth, disabled youth, herders, economically vulnerable households, etc). Should members of these groups choose not to attend the public meetings in their area, or be unable to, the ESIA consultant team will offer to have a phone call to answer any questions they might have and collect their feedback.

**4. Collation of Disclosure feedback:**

The disclosure period will remain open for a minimum of 60 calendar days from the date of publication (19th December 2025) to allow adequate time for stakeholders to review and comment on the documents, up until the end of February 2026. During this period, stakeholders and members of the public will be able to provide feedback through multiple channels, including written submissions through email or online feedback forms, or verbal comments recorded during disclosure meetings. All feedback will be logged in a Disclosure and Comments Register, documenting the date, source, and substance of each comment together with the Project's response or follow-up action.

At the conclusion of the 2025 ESIA disclosure period, the Project will prepare a Disclosure Summary Report summarising the engagement activities conducted, the comments received, and how key inputs have been considered in finalising the Updated 2025 ESIA package documents. This report will also be made publicly available through the same disclosure channels.

## 5. Finalisation of the 2025 ESIA Package

Following the conclusion of the public disclosure period, NCPC and the ESIA consultants will review all feedback received from stakeholders and, where relevant and appropriate, integrate this input into the final ESIA Package documents. A Final ESIA, together with the updated Non-Technical Summary (NTS) and supporting management plans (ESMMP, RPF, SEP), will then be issued. Once finalised, the ESIA Package will be made publicly available through multiple channels, including:

- The NCPC website
- The Ministry of Environment's ESIA disclosure platform
- The websites of participating lenders (e.g. EBRD, IFC)
- Hard copies placed at Governorate, District and Municipal offices in the Project areas
- A QR code to access the final ESIA package online will be made available in Governorate, District and Municipal offices in the Project areas

The final ESIA Package will remain publicly available for the duration of the Project.

## 8.7 AAWDC Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Following disclosure and completion of the 2025 AAWDC Project ESIA, the AAWDC Project will continue to apply a proactive, transparent, and responsive approach to stakeholder engagement throughout the subsequent detailed design, construction, and operational AAWDC Project phases.

NCPC and the EPC Contractor will maintain a structured Stakeholder Engagement Log to record all engagement activities throughout pre-construction, construction and operations. The log will document the date, location, stakeholder groups, purpose, key issues raised, Project responses, commitments made and follow-up actions. This tool will support transparency, allow issues to be tracked to closure, and ensure that engagement remains inclusive, responsive and aligned with Lender requirements.

The approach and plan for stakeholder engagement will be outlined in a detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Project SEP). This SEP will be a living document and will be updated by the AAWDC Project as the Project moves from the ESIA phase into detailed design and construction.

## References

### Section 8.2

Engicon and Tetra Tech, Economic Resilience Initiative - Infrastructure Technical Assistance TA2017141 R0 ERI: AAWDC Project: Executive Summary of the ESIA; Date issued: 31st March 2022, accessed at: <https://www.eib.org/attachments/registers/157505368.pdf>

### Section 8.3

Tetra Tech, Economic Resilience Initiative - Infrastructure Technical Assistance AA-000907 - ERI-ITA, 21-MSK-JOR-ENV - Preliminary Risks Assessment and ESIA for the Aqaba-Amman Water Desalination and Conveyance (AAWDC) Project (Jordan) – Renewable Energy Component, Comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Date issued: 1 June 2025